

Year 3– Spring Knowledge organiser

What should I already know?

- Some physical characteristics and key features in the wider world.
- Some key aspects of physical geography in the wider world e.g. mountains, oceans, continents
- Locations of oceans, continents
- Awareness of types of weather and seasons

Key vocabulary

Mountain: a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. A **mountain** is generally considered to be steeper than a hill. **Mountains** are formed through tectonic forces or volcanism.

Peninsula: A **peninsula** is a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side.

Climate: generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. a region or area characterized by a given **climate**

unInhabited/inhabited - not having inhabitants; not lived in; "an **uninhabited** island" /**inhabited** - having inhabitants

Trade/Economic Activity for Greece:

Major Industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products; mining, petroleum

Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; beef, dairy products

Natural resources - lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, marble, salt, hydropower potential



How has Ancient Greece changed the world?

National Curriculum objectives:

Pupils should be taught:

To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (incl Russia) and N. and S. America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics
To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, mountains, volcanoes.

To describe key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity incl. trade links – natural resources exported and economic activity including recent financial economic difficulties.

Use geographical skills and field work.

Knowledge:

- **Physical geography:** identify mountainous regions and areas, incl. Mt Olympus, volcanic areas e.g. on islands of Santorini, Kos and rivers – R. Haliakmon (longest at 185 miles)
- **Human geography:** know types of settlements and land use, some main cities, capital city of Athens with population of around 10.8 million.
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, Greece and the Greek islands concentrating on key physical and human characteristics.
- Location of Greece in Southern Europe, bordering countries, large coastline, surrounding Seas: Ionian, Mediterranean and Aegean and around 6000 islands (only 227 inhabited)
- Consider climate of Greece (being closer to the Equator than the UK), rainfall in varying seasons and compare climate data to UK.

Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Ask and respond to geographical questions and offer own ideas
- Use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features or places on a map.
- Use maps with different scales to begin to match boundaries.
- Know why a key is needed and use symbols on a map/key.
- How does trade connect different countries and their populations?
- Begin to collect and record evidence.
- Make comparisons between locations using photos/aerial images e.g. location of Parthenon in Greece – where would you locate it in Hull?

FAST FACTS

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Hellenic Republic
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary republic
- **CAPITAL:** Athens
- **POPULATION:** 10,761,523
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek
- **MONEY:** Euro
- **AREA:** 50,942 square miles (131,940 square kilometers)
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek



The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurements		
Time and the calendar		

The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Egypt		
The Nile		
The afterlife		
Pyramids		

The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:
It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops		
The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on		
It provided opportunities for fishing		

Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Century		
Pyramid		
Around		
Circle		

The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Stone Age in Britain		
The Romans came to Britain		
The Vikings came to Britain		
William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings		

Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt		
Howard Carter found him		
We know who killed him		

The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	
Start of unit:	End of unit: